

New-York Daily Tribune

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1862.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

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NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE WAR.

A Washington paper of yesterday states that the army has advanced as far as Damascus, 30 miles from Washington and 16 miles from Frederick City. A more cheerful feeling prevailed in Washington on Wednesday (we learn by a telegraphic dispatch which came by mail). This miraculously wise emanation from the Associated Press electrical machine gives us the astounding news that "nothing is known with certainty as to what the Rebels do." There is wisdom! Two lines from Baltimore say that the telegraph operator at Ellyville heard heavy cannonading, evidently at a great distance, on yesterday morning. Philadelphia advises by way of Harrisburg report that "Hagerstown, Md., is occupied by only 250 Rebel cavalry. The main Rebel army is at Panktown, two and a half miles off. A small party had appeared a short distance from the State line. Pennsylvania is not yet invaded. Jackson is reported to be at Middletown, with 12,000 men, mostly cavalry." A special dispatch from Poolesville, by way of Philadelphia, says that our troops occupy Sugar Loaf Mountain. Our special dispatch from Harrisburg says that 50 Rebel cavalry came to Hagerstown yesterday, and more followed; the inhabitants were looking for the north star; there was information in Harrisburg that Jackson's active force was 40,000, and that there were 150,000 Rebel troops in Maryland—that they are going to capture the Union forces at Martinsburg and Harper's Ferry, and then at their easy leisure take Baltimore and Washington. They were well armed, but quite undisciplined. Marylanders had free access to their lines, and some recruits had joined them. Gen. Wood had come to Harrisburg to command the Pennsylvania State forces, of whom there would be 40,000 or more within three days. One of our correspondents, writing from near Middlebrook, says the army is advancing slowly, so slowly as to give the men time to recover from the fatigues of the Virginia battles. The main Rebel strength is thought to be between Sugar Loaf Mountain and Monocacy Bridge. But all knowledge as to their position and numbers seems to be carefully kept back, and in place of authentic facts, we have only the wildest conjectures. It seems to be clear that the Rebels have not found the active sympathy and material aid that they expected in Maryland. The latest estimates of the extent of the Rebel force this side of the Potomac vary from 10,000 to 150,000.

A dispatch of yesterday from Cleveland, Ohio, says advice from Cincinnati state that the most vigorous warlike preparations are going on. Large numbers of men have gone from this city to Cincinnati to-day. It is reported that the Rebels drove in our pickets in that vicinity to-day. The Rebels are about two miles from our lines, gradually feeling our position. No reverse is apprehended, as a corps of veteran Union soldiers arrived in Cincinnati to-day. A Cincinnati dispatch dated yesterday afternoon, adds that it is generally expected that a fight will come off to-day, but so far only skirmishing has taken place. The Rebels are reported in force about seven miles from Covington. This city is considered safe.

We have news from Salt Lake to the 10th. Two trains had been attacked by the Indians at Sublette's Cut Off, 300 miles north of Salt Lake City. Fifteen or twenty persons were killed, including women and children. Four parties have arrived within the past week, having been driven back by the Indians. One party of twelve had five wounded in a fight with a small body of Snake Indians. The Snakes, the Blackfeet, and the Shoshones are well armed with rifles and revolvers, and are determined to prevent emigrants from going into Salmon County. The overland route are arriving and departing regularly.

By the steamer Galde, from Newbern, we learn that the Rebels, 1,300 strong, attacked Washington, N. C., on the morning of the 6th inst. After a desperate fight of two hours, they were repulsed and pursued seven miles. They gunboat Louisiana rendered essential service in shelling the Rebels out of the strong position they had seized. The gunboat Pickett was blown up by an accidental explosion of her magazine. Capt. Nichols and nineteen men were killed, and six wounded. Our loss on shore was seven killed, and forty-seven wounded. Thirty Rebels were killed, and thirty-six taken prisoners. Our engaged force did not exceed 500 men.

According to The Richmond Dispatch, the Rebel army sent against Gen. Pope numbered 150,000. With all Gen. Pope's reinforcements, his army never exceeded 60,000, and yet he fought the enemy for sixteen days and nights, whipping him successively in each engagement, until the pressing need of supplies and utter exhaustion compelled him to fall back to save his little army, which was done in the face of an overwhelming force. All honor to the heroes of the Army of Virginia.

Major Gen. McDowell has written to the President in reference to the charge of treachery said to have been made against him by a dying officer (Col. Brodhead), and asking a Court of Inquiry, not only upon this special charge, but into all his actions as a general officer.

A dispatch from Cincinnati says that there was pocket skirmishing along the line of the West Licking River yesterday morning, in which two Union soldiers were killed. Several regiments of Gen. Grant's army had arrived at Cincinnati.

The story of the repulse of Gen. Rosecrans at Tupelo, Miss., on the 6th inst., is believed to be unfounded. A letter of that date states that his army was at Iuka, and had had no engagement with the enemy.

His friends say that Brigadier is to be soon Major-General Bayard, and is to be Chief of Cavalry; and that Lieut.-Col. Kilpatrick is to be Brigadier over Bayard's Brigade.

The corner-stone of a new edifice for the Bloomingdale Baptist Church was laid yesterday, with appropriate ceremonies. It is to be built in Forty-second street, near the Seventh avenue.

An attempt is to be made at the Norfolk Navy-Yard, and at Old Point, to raise the war vessels sunk there since the beginning of the war. Capt. E. F. Wells of Boston undertakes the job.

Important correspondence with the Treasury Department, in regard to the taxation of manufactured goods, is printed among our Washington dispatches.

STATE OF THE MARKETS.

Cotton goods upward with steady and resolute prices. The general advance is 1 to 1 1/2 cent, with no exception. This average slow and sure appreciation has now been on each day's record. At the Second Board, the market of a cotton and strong, with a good disposition to buy the lead.

shares. In foreign bills there is not an active business, but the quotations are steady. Sterling is 130 1/2, with few transactions over 130 1/2. France were 5 3/4, 25 3/4. Freight is active, and not quite so firm. The business of the Sub-Treasury was: Receipts, \$568,351 40—From Customs, \$240,415; Payments, \$1,311,677 90; Balance, \$2,467,260 30. Money is abundant on demand at 3 1/2 per cent, and is forced on borrowers by banks and other institutions. First-class paper continues very scarce, and is easily passed at 4 1/2 per cent. The banks show a continuation of the expansion of loans, and the specie and deposits are also increasing. The demand for Western and State Flour is less active, but prices are without essential change, owing to the limited supply offering. Trade brands are firm, and in good request. Canadian flour is in limited supply, and is steady, and in moderate request. Southern corn, and, with a fair demand, prices are firm. Rice Flour is steady, and in moderate request. Corn Meal is in better demand, and is steady. Wheat is again 12 1/2 to 13 bush, lower, particularly common and medium qualities. The inquiry is principally for export. White Wheat is dull, and is lower, but a moderate milling demand is noticeable at the decline; the sales are 100,000 bush, on the spot and to arrive. Barley is still scarce, dull, and nominal. Rye Meal remains quiet, but the supply is small, and prices are firm. Oats are steady, and in fair demand, though the arrivals continue liberal. Rye is in better supply, and is heavy, and in better request. Corn is in fair request, and the receipts are in excess of the demand, the market is rather firmer, especially for Prime, which is not plenty. Flour is less active, but otherwise unchanged; the arrivals are fair. Beef is in moderate demand, and was heavy at the close. Beef Hams are inactive. Tires Beef is quiet. Bacon is dull, but is scarce and firm. Cut Meats are steady, and in fair demand. Lard is less active, but is steady. Butter and Cheese are steady, and in good request.

Our news from the seat of war could hardly be more meager or more uncertain than it is this morning. Where the enemy is, what force he is in, what he is about, or what he proposes to do, we know no more to-day than we did yesterday. A new theory is made public—that it is the intention of the Rebel commander—wherever he is, for that also is unknown—to march westward, after his little tour in Maryland, and to join the army which is to take Cincinnati! This record, in part, with intelligence from Rebel sources in Baltimore, that Jackson's purpose is, first to visit Philadelphia, then to cross the State to Pittsburgh and destroy the National foundries, then down the Ohio to Cincinnati, and make a junction with the Western army. The report of this morning, which tallies with this statement, may be the true one, but that of yesterday—that the Rebels were presently to be "bagged" by General McClellan—is the more agreeable. In the absence of any authentic intelligence, however, we can discuss both. In the meantime, we know from private letters that our army is still moving, and we do not know that the enemy is any nearer Baltimore or Philadelphia to-day than it was yesterday, both which are encouraging facts. From Cincinnati we hear of some skirmishing only, and the city is still free from attack. A portion of Gen. Grant's army had arrived at Licking River, and more were coming. Ohio is fully aroused, and affairs there wear altogether a cheerful aspect.

How well this State is prepared to repel invasion, should so unhappy a necessity arise, either from a foreign foe, or from an enemy engaged with us in civil war that might be chance get between our own borders and the army of the U. S., is set forth in very plain terms in a report of the National War Committee which we publish in another column. We presume its suggestions will not pass unheeded by the Governor.

Returns from 149 cities and towns in Maine give, for Governor: Coburn, Rep., 28,700; Bradbury, Dem., 22,291; Jannson, Dem., 3,112. Coburn's majority will be from 7,000 to 8,000. The 1st Congressional District is yet in some doubt, though it is pretty certain that L. M. D. Sweat, the War Democratic candidate, is elected. Mr. Sweat fully indorses the Administration, and is thoroughly committed to the vigorous prosecution of the war.

The New-York Democratic State Convention finished its work yesterday. Here is their ticket: Governor.....HOBART BURNETT of Ogdensburg. Lieut. Governor.....DANIEL B. ST. JOHN of New-York. Canal Commissioner.....WILLIAM L. BEESLEY of Hamilton. Prison Inspector.....GARDNER J. CLARK of Niagara. Clerk of Appeals.....FREDERICK A. TALLEMANT of New-York.

Daniel B. St. John, late Bank Superintendent, was the selection of the Troy Convention for the Lieutenant-Governor's place, and was backed by the New-York delegation; but he got only 47 votes to 72 for Jones. Judge Comstock, from the Committee of Conference, stated that the Troy folks wanted Lieutenant-Governor and Clerk of Appeals. Captain Rynders appeared as the special champion and right-hand man of Brooks & Co., and worked hard for St. John—but there was no such saint on the programme, and the Captain came to grief. In order to prevent dodging, the Regency voted down a motion to have a secret ballot, and the delegates were compelled to put themselves on record. Whatever they might have conceded in the dark, they could not openly swallow the Know-Nothing pill. There was no contest for Canal Commissioner; but for State Prison Inspector there were four pretty strong candidates, and it took three ballots to indorse the slate. The Clerk of Appeals (the types yesterday made us erroneously say Judge) was tossed to the Brooks & Wood faction without the formality of a vote. An effort was made to set up Seymour's speech as the platform, but of course it failed; it was not on Peter's memorandum. The platform avers that the Democracy of New-York will support the Government in all legitimate means to put down the rebellion, to restore the Union as it was, and sustain the Constitution as it is; that the illegal and unconstitutional arrests and imprisonment of citizens of this State are without the justification of necessity, and should be discontinued; that they are willing in the coming election to act with any class of citizens who believe as they do, and they invite everybody to support the ticket. Fernando Wood wanted something more severe about summary arrests, but his amendment was ruled out under Caggar's statute of limita-

tions, and Wood was elbowed aside. Judge Comstock, however, succeeded in adding a clause denouncing such arrests as a usurpation and a crime. Thus amended, the platform was unanimously adopted, and the work of the Convention was over. It is said that the Troy faction swear wickedly at the defeat of St. John, and threaten all manner of direful things. They modestly claim to have a hundred thousand votes.

NORTHERN INDEPENDENCE.

We must conquer this Rebellion or it will conquer us. This is a fact of which we are reminded—and there is need that we should be—by the boasts of fugitive Secessionists in Canada, who, it is reported, "openly declare that the Union shall not be broken, but that if the North is beaten, it shall be subjected to the rule of Jefferson Davis, who will be next President of the United States." "There is nothing sacred," said Napoleon, "after a conquest." The theory of this war is plain enough. The Northern people well understand that they are contending for the Constitution and the Laws; but it may be questioned if more than a small minority of thinkers have permitted themselves to look—for they cannot do so without shuddering—into that seething hell of anarchy and confusion and endless apprehension which would be our fate in the event of a Confederate triumph. Large as this continent is, it may be safely assumed that it is not large enough for two distinct nationalities, with natural limits ill defined, with military ambition upon one side of the line, and with a tantalizing opulence upon the other, and with reminiscences of success taunting continually a stern, sad memory of defeat; while a common language instead of promoting peaceful alliances, would become merely a more convenient medium of debate and defiance. If we never knew it before, we know now, that Slavery is aggressive. It is unnecessary to say that it is more so than any other marked and distinctive form of social life would be. It is only necessary to understand that being of an absolutely peculiar character, and at war with the general moral conclusions of the age, Slavery, as it now exists in the American States, is in that position of desperate and dogged defiance, in which it will dare all things in self-defense. For reasons which we need not recapitulate, a component part of that defense must be its extension. It can no more exist within confined limits than a rat can live under an exhausted receiver. It is clear, therefore, that in the event of a military triumph of the system, the spirit of territorial aggrandizement which has heretofore sought for new non-markets upon the frontier of the South-west would begin to exert itself in a Northern direction. Of the inability of the Slave Power to conquer such States as Illinois, Ohio, or Indiana, we might be tolerably certain, so long as a Northern Union should remain; but the grave and alarming question is, how long, after the establishment of a Southern Confederacy, the Northern Union would continue to exist. Itself a fragment, into how many smaller fragments might it not, even within a quarter of a century, be precipitated? Disunion is of bad example and might prove contagious; while the slave States united in a bad brotherhood, and by the ties of a common iniquity, might not find it difficult to cope with and to subjugate individual States, themselves exposed to the assaults of each other, and weakened by intestine disorder. That it is no part of slave-holding chivalry to spare a State, either because it is weak or indolent, let the fate of Mexico attest! But offensive, the Northern States, even with the best intentions, could not possibly be. The recognition of the Confederacy, however, absolute and complete, would not, for a day, silence the Anti-Slavery dimensions of the North. It is certain, that they will never cease until Slavery is abolished. No laws however rigid, no considerations of international comity, would be sufficient to restrain the voices of men who as much believe that Slavery is horrible in God's sight, as they believe that there is a God at all. This, of itself, would be sufficient to keep up a perpetual irritation at the South, and to afford a continual pretext for an aggressive war. But the question of English Slaves and of their rendition would be a crowning difficulty, and one which, it seems to us, would be absolutely incapable of a peaceful solution. If we know anything of the temper of the Northern people, we can hardly believe that they will be ready to do that of their free-will which they have been so unwilling to do upon compulsion. Treaties might be made, but treaties would be perpetually broken. Laws, founded upon such compacts, might be passed, but who would obey and who would enforce them? Meanwhile, the Government of the North would be constantly involved in difficulties with its own recalcitrant citizens; and, the question of Slavery still coloring our politics, the people would be pretty sure to keep out of office "Northern men with Southern principles." War must inevitably follow. Peace, by infinite nursing and coddling, would be only the exception; and War—begging, blasting, and weary War—would be the rule. Into the probable history of this people, so agitated and assailed, it would not be pleasant too closely to inquire. If the Slave States, stimulated only by imaginary injuries, have shown themselves ready to shoot from a condition of ill-temper into that of sanguinary hostilities, what will be the popular feeling of the North when it is found that all these lives have been given in vain, and that all our treasure has been expended only with the prodigality of the fool?

If the question, then, of the Union was an open one before, it is so no longer. We cannot afford to concede—we cannot afford to be conquered. There is a deadly duel between Freedom and Slavery, and one or the other must fall. The issue is but a matter of time. Freedom in the end must conquer. But over what dreary years of suffering and struggle, of paralyzed industry and social commotion, of private agony and of public bankruptcy, must that struggle, if we now temporize, extend? If there be in this great metropolis, any man

who, in his devotion to the pursuit of gold, thinks that we should give up all, and retire from this contest, we bid him look well to his money bags, when the arrogant and hot-headed Confederacy shall have triumphed and commenced its political career. If there be here any man who wears of the noise and confusion of this conflict, we bid him beware of lending his influence to the adoption of any measure which may merely postpone the final adjustment of this quarrel, and leave us, meanwhile, certainly for more than one generation, the sport of political chances. If there be any philanthropist who shrinks, as well he may, from the butchery of battle, we warn him that the longest war, however bloody, is better for humanity than the smoothest of hollow truces. Do not let us be deceived! There is no safety for this republic but in its integrity; there is no peace for it but in its indivisibility; there is no economy in ending one war only that we may begin another; there is no happiness for us, there is none for our children, save in the complete victory of our Government. Five years of war would be better—yes, fifty years of war would be better than a century of imaginary peace and continual collisions. The time to acknowledge the Confederacy, if at all, was when Anderson pulled down the flag of Fort Sumter. That time has gone by forever!

VIEWS OF EX-PRÉSIDENT BUCHANAN.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune.

Sir—About visiting Europe to aid in giving a Union-swing to European sentiment, I have deemed the views of President Buchanan important. In an interview with him at Westland, last evening, he denies all charges against him, proposing an early visitation before the world, placing his loyalty, integrity of purpose and public acts beyond a question. He will never forget the solemn duty of his office, and will not allow himself to be misled by the "slavish" spirit of any party or any country to the Union. He has firmly been convinced of the magnitude of the Republic, the severe, unjust criticisms of the mass, with the after almost reliable tribunal, a clear conscience, under sense of responsibility to the Almighty. He pointed out his frequent labors to avoid the rebellion—the opposition of Congress—the attack upon him by Davis after his refusal to recognize a Secessionist, either morally or nationally. While thus discouraging the South, the press were encouraging—through editorials—that we could do without them, and the people in part with the Democratic party North were in sympathy with them; that it was passing strange the people would persist in charging Floyd with stealing arms—and him with arming the South—when a Republican Committee in Congress had declared his loyalty, and Gen. Scott had undertaken him in his prohibiting his liability from the North or South to such a course of fortification. He further expressed a firm faith in the full restoration of the Union, taking the new and forcible view the South must yield—from interest—for in the Union she would be exalted out of it, over humiliated before the nations of the earth. Slavery he believed the true cause of the rebellion, though an interference with the compromise measures of 1850, admitting Missouri with Slavery, and of 1850, California without, by the admission of Kansas under the Douglas repeal resolutions, and subsequent refusal to restore through the Crittenden compromise bill. Foreign interference he deemed only commendable or to be recognized under a European united avowed purpose to sustain the Union. That the policy of the Government should be not to use a powerful force to restore the Union, but to secure every constitutional right of the people and States in a very peaceful way, we have secured to you your position of slavery, cooperate with us to restore peace and harmony, through either gradual emancipation or retention of the compromise measures of 1850 and 1850, under a new representation of the founder stamp from the ranks of the people. WM. CORNELL JEWETT, California Territory.

New-York, Sept. 10, 1862.

Remarks.

The Constitution of the United States (Art. 2, sec. 3) says that the President "shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed." This is his proper function—his special and principal duty. This Mr. Buchanan conspicuously failed to do. He knew that the laws were openly defied and resisted in Charleston, New-Orleans, and other Southern ports by the failure or refusal of his subordinates to collect and pay over the Duties on Imports by law imposed; he knew that the imports actually levied and collected in the ports were paid over to and appropriated by a Government hostile and rival to that of the United States; he was clothed with authority and provided with force expressly to prevent and repress such treasonable violations of the law of the land. Knowing the wrong, the remedy by law provided, and his duty in the premises, he laid the sin of perjury on his soul by neglecting and refusing to perform that duty. It was Mr. Buchanan—who, more than any other man or men, betrayed seven States into the hands of treason without an effort to save them; so that even Gen. Cass—who never before resigned an office under to take a better—was constrained by imperative duty to quit the Cabinet, shaking off the dust from his feet and retiring to Michigan, exclaiming that the country was undone. Blacker than that of Arnold, of Judas, is the treason of James Buchanan, and fearful must be the verdict which History must pronounce on the pusillanimous, perfidious close of his inglorious public career. [Ed. Trib.]

THE WAR COMMITTEE AND ITS TRADUCERS.

We published yesterday morning the correspondence between the War Committee of this city and the War Department at Washington in relation to the recommendation of that Committee that authority be given to Generals Fremont and Mitchell to organize in this State without delay an army corps of 50,000 men. This Committee, it will be remembered, was appointed by a great meeting in the Park two or three weeks ago, as similar Committees have been appointed here and in other places at different times, to form and execute plans, to concentrate popular enthusiasm and zeal, in aid of the Government to carry on the war against the Southern Rebellion. Precisely what they should do, and how they should do it, was of course necessarily left by the meetings appointing them to the judgment and patriotism of the men to whom such a proof of public confidence was given. The measure was a part of the machinery of a popular war, and has proved everywhere a most effective one.

This latest War Committee in this city in seeking for every possible appliance whereby they could fulfill the duties devolved upon them, remembered that there were in this community two Major-Generals of almost unbounded popularity without commands. Both these men had distinguished themselves in the course of the war for their vigor and stability in the field, and the names of both would unquestionably rally to

their standards tens of thousands of men who would spring with the utmost alacrity to the service of their country at the moment of its utmost peril under such Commanders. Accordingly they proposed to recommend to the Government of the United States, or that of this State, so powerful an instrumentality to raise new recruits for the war. They acted simply within the line of their duty: they proposed to make the same use of Mitchell and Fremont that the Government was already making of Gen. Corcoran; as he appealed successfully to one class, so, it was presumed, they could appeal with like success to another. The result of the measure would, we believe, had it been tried, have justified their wisdom. The Government however, for reasons given, did not approve of the proposition, and there was, or should have been, an end of the matter.

There should have been an end of the matter, and the Committee should, from the outset, have been not only above all suspicion of acting from any but the highest and purest motives, but, from their well-known characters, have commanded entire confidence. But not so. That foolish partisan spirit which has been our bane, and that baser treachery which, under a thin disguise, has hidden, ever since the war began, its traitorous proclivities, saw in this simple act of the Committee either that a powerful instrumentality was about to be brought into use for the suppression of the "Rebellion," or else that two names on which obloquy had been undeservedly heaped, through the machinations of a portion of the press, would now have the chance of establishing their fame, and of convicting their slanderers of mere party malice. Accordingly, a systematic attack was commenced upon the Committee, first by insinuation and now by open impugning of their motives and action. This attempt to shake the public confidence in a Committee specially charged with the duty of encouraging and aiding recruiting and other war measures, has been persisted in for ten days by journals which have given only a half-hearted support to the war ever since it began, or, so long as they dared to do so, a whole-hearted support to the Rebellion. Nor has this attempt to undermine the Committee, to throw stumbling-blocks in the way of their patriotic efforts, been confined to these newspapers, but private individuals have had their share in it. Men from whom we could have hardly expected such a course, and men from whom, indeed, we could hardly expect anything else, have lent themselves to this covert attack. Happily these are very few, but among them Mr. August Belmont has made himself most conspicuous, and how he comes out of it those may see who will take the trouble to read the correspondence between him and Mr. Opyke, which we publish in another column.

CATHOLIC ORGANISM.

The Metropolitan Record advertises itself weekly as the "Official Organ of the Most Rev. Archbishop of New-York;" but, while that Archbishop labors and preaches in support of the War for the Union, this remarkable "Organ" does all it can to discourage enlistments and weaken the Union cause. Its editorials on "Talking Patriots," "Secessionism," &c., this week, are all such as must delight the soul of Jeff. Davis. There is another entitled "Is Abolitionism a Sentiment or a Principle?" from which we extract as follows:

"That the response to the Institution has its origin in sentiment, and not in principle, is conclusively proved by the social condition of the free negro in the South. We call him free; but he is not as much a slave to the prejudice of society as his brethren who are held in legal bondage in the South. What sacrifice to the principle of emancipation and universal freedom, so far as it applies to his case, have we made? Is he not excluded from all honorable occupation? Does not the white man expect to work in the same shop factory with him? Has not an overwhelming vote pronounced against allowing him that inalienable right of the white citizen, universal suffrage? Has not the emancipation of contrabands been published by one State from entering within its boundaries and have not sufficient indications been given in other States to satisfy any candid mind that emigration threats of colored fugitives would not be permitted? All this goes to prove that the opposition to Slavery is based merely on sentiment, and not on principle."

—Let us oppose to these assertions a few undeniable facts:

1. In the States of Maine, New-Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Vermont, negroes enjoy political and civil rights the same as Whites. There may be some slight disparity in one or two of them, but we have no knowledge of any.

2. In the State of New-York, 55,400 electors voted in 1846 to give negroes the same political rights as white men, and in 1860 the number who so voted was increased to 127,503. This, we believe, was a clear majority of the Protestant voters at that election; that the Catholics cast a nearly unanimous vote in favor of Proscription because of Color may be creditable or otherwise to them, (though O'Connell would not have thought so), but does by no means prove the existence of an invincible social prejudice. We regard the clamor against Negro Suffrage as a device of selfish and dirty politicians to secure the votes of the ignorant and vicious.

3. The exclusion in this quarter of negroes from "all honorable occupation" is an overstatement, but the fact is sad enough. What a stage of debasement the term "religious" must have reached when it is used to designate journals which, instead of rebuking and seeking to remove this cruel and heathenish ban, actually inflame it and use it as an excuse for kindred oppressions!

Yet, after all, what is provided by it? We have seen just such hostility evinced by men to permitting women—white women—to work at their trade. The hostility in either case is a proof of the short-sighted selfishness and greed of poor Human Nature—that is all. Certain of the lower order of Whites fear that, if negroes are permitted to compete in their vocations, their own chance of employment or rate of wages will be diminished—so they cry out against it. But a negro may be a banker, broker, merchant, innkeeper, or editor, if he will, and no one imagines these vocations discredited by the fact.

Finally, we protest against the assumption that, because A. persecutes negroes, therefore B.'s hostility to Slavery is "based merely on sentiment, not on principle." We trust such logic is not taught in Catholic seminaries, even though it be current in Catholic organs.

FROM WASHINGTON.

THE TAX ON MANUFACTURED GOODS.

An Opinion by the Solicitor of the Treasury.

AFRICAN COLONIZATION SCHEME.

List of the Last of the Wounded.

THE DISAFFECTION AMONG THE CHEROKEES.

STATEMENTS BY THE CHIEF JOHN ROSS.

The Indian War in the North-West.

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Sept. 11, 1862.

THE TAX ON MANUFACTURED GOODS.

The following correspondence is of great interest and importance to manufacturers:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE, WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 9, 1862.

To the Hon. S. P. CHASE, Secretary of the Treasury.

Sir: I am to-day receipt of letters containing inquiries relative to the construction of the seventy-fifth section of the act entitled "An act to provide internal revenue to support the Government, and to pay interest on the public debt." The magnitude of the interest involved in these inquiries is such that I desire the opinion of the Solicitor of the Treasury, or other appropriate legal adviser of the Department. The questions on which I ask advice are:

First: Will a manufacturer, who, previous to Sept. 1, shall have removed goods or wares otherwise liable to taxation from the place or premises where manufactured, to another place, or to other premises in the same city or town, be thereby exempted from assessment on goods so removed?

Second: Will a manufacturer, who, previous to Sept. 1, shall have removed goods or wares, otherwise liable to taxation from the town or city where the manufacture is situated to another town or city, be thereby exempted from taxation on goods so removed? These questions assume that the manufacturer is the owner of the goods on the 1st of September. Should the opinion be that the manufacturer in the case stated is exempt from taxation, I then desire to know whether a manufacturer of the articles mentioned in schedule C will, under the same circumstances, be likewise exempt from taxation.

Yours obedient servant,
GEORGE S. BOUTWELL,
Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

The Solicitor of the Treasury, to whom this letter was referred, returned the following answer:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, SOLICITOR'S OFFICE, Sept. 6, 1862.

Sir: I have the honor herewith to return the letter of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, dated Aug. 8, 1862, asking the opinion of the Solicitor of the Treasury upon certain questions which are stated by the Commissioner. By an inspection of the first paragraph of the section referred to, it will be perceived that there are several classes of merchandise which are made subject to duties: First, such as are produced and sold after the 1st day of September, 1862. Second, such as are manufactured or made and sold after that date. Third, such as are removed for consumption; and Fourth, such as are removed for delivery to others than agents of the manufacturer or producer within the United States or Territories thereof, after the same date.

It will also be perceived that, giving to the language employed in the description of the last two classes its widest interpretation, these classes would embrace goods removed for consumption in the one case, or for delivery in the other, whenever "at whatever time" they might have been manufactured, or "from whatever place the removal might be made." The object of the last portion of the section was to limit the effect of the language thus employed. This limitation has been made by providing that the duty shall apply only, first, to such articles as are manufactured on or after the day specified, in which case it is immaterial from what place the removal occurs; and, second, to such as are manufactured and "not removed from the place of manufacture" prior to that date; thus, in the latter case, rendering the place of manufacture the only one from which removal will subject the goods to duty.

The remaining points which it will be necessary to consider in order to supply answers to the first two inquiries of the Commissioner are, first, What is to be deemed the removal of goods? Upon the first point, I am of opinion that the phrase "removal" is to be construed to designate the premises where the manufacture is carried on, together with the store-rooms therewith connected, and not the town or city in which the manufacture is prosecuted. I do not consider it to be essential that the place of storage be on the same lot, or even adjoining the lot on which the goods are actually produced; but it must be a place connected with the manufacture, and used, as to the goods in question, as a place of storage.

The other point, so far as it involves more than the mere fact of physical removal—if, indeed, it be anything more than a modification of the question just considered—is one, as it seems to me, of some difficulty. Ordinarily, the place of manufacture would be understood to be either the premises where the actual production occurs, or those commonly used for the storage of the goods produced. But suppose a manufacturer to send goods to a temporary place of deposit in the same town or city with his manufactory, but for storage only, and perhaps for the mere purpose of avoiding the duty imposed by the act; or suppose a manufacturer who, beside disposing of his wares at wholesale, has in the same town or city with his manufactory an establishment where he sells them at retail, to send some of his goods to such retail establishments for sale; would the removal in the one case or the other supposed be such a one as is contemplated in the proviso referred to?

I think that in the last case stated it would be so, and that in the former it would not.

But again, suppose a manufacturer never to make sale of his wares at his manufactory, but to have connected therewith in some distant town or city a place of storage and sale to which he has sent goods—or suppose a manufacturer to send to such distant place, merely for storage or to avoid the payment of duty, a portion of his goods—would the removal in either or both of these cases be such as, if occurring before the 1st of September, to exempt the goods from duty? As I have stated, I consider this a question not without difficulty, but I incline to the opinion that in both cases the removal must, under ordinary circumstances, be held to be complete.

I am of opinion that it would be too wide a latitude of construction to consider a storehouse in a distant town or city as, under ordinary circumstances, embraced within the description of "the place of manufacture." What I have written will indicate my views as clearly as I am prepared to state them upon the first two inquiries propounded. As to the last inquiry, I have to say that, beside the seeming impropriety of adopting a construction which would impose a duty upon one class of goods, while another class, equally bound in natural justice to pay duty, should be exempted, I conceive that the proviso under consideration applies as well to articles enumerated in Schedule C, as to those mentioned in section 75; the proviso is general, and applies to all articles upon which a duty is imposed by the act. The burden imposed upon the articles mentioned in Schedule C are not the less "duties" that they are imposed by way of requiring the articles to be "stamped." I am, therefore, of opinion that the same rule must apply to the articles enumerated in Schedule C as applies to those mentioned in section 75.

With high respect,
EDWARD JORDAN, Solicitor.

THE AFRICAN COLONIZATION SCHEME.

Senator Pomeroy, who is still here, declares that he shall set sail with an African colony early in October, without fail. He says that he shall not determine where to plant it until he arrives within the tropics. He shall take a look at Chiriqui and other places, consult with the Governments interested, and make the best disposition of his charge that is practicable. He says that since he has explained the true character of the expedition to the Costa Rican Minister, his opposition has vanished; and he presumes that conference with the other Central American Powers, some of whom are not represented here, will have the same result.

THE KIDNAPING OF BLACKS ON THE BATTLE-FIELD.

A colored hack-driver, who used to serve the